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It would surely be superfluous to seek farther authorities on this point, when a writer, whose doctrines for a century have been sanctioned by the assent of the men most learned in the constitution of England, and have been inculcated in your University, in every successive generation of legislators, from his own time to the present hour, declares in such express and warm language, "that the legislative body HAVE NO RIGHT to alter the legislature—that they CANNOT transfer the power with which the people have invested them into other hands—and that should they attempt to deliver over the people they govern to another country, the government, itself, would *ipso facto* be DISSOLVED!"

To apply these doctrines to the present case, it remains only to shew, that an Union would be an alteration of the legislature—that it would be a transfer by the parliament, who should vote such a measure, of their authority into other hands—and that by an Union this country would be rendered subject to Great Britain. But these propositions are truisms. Can it be doubted, that an abolition, for ever, of the distinct and independent Parliament of Ireland, and a substitution of the British legislation in its stead, is an alteration of the legislature? Can it be doubted, that by giving to the British Parliament, increased by a few Irish representatives, the right of governing Ireland, the Irish legislature would transfer to other hands the right which the people had entrusted into their hands only? Can it, in a word, be doubted, that an Union would, for ever, deliver up the people of Ireland to the good will and pleasure of the British people? As yet I have never heard any of these points questioned, and until I do I shall advance no farther argument to prove them.

[To be concluded in our next.]

LLOYD's LIST EXTRAORDINARY.

ARRIVED in *Casile-haven* harbour, the Ordnance bomb-catch, Hon. T. P. captain, with the Union flag hoisted, after a cruise in the Lakes of Westmeath—out ten days, took nothing.

WANTED—A COLONEL OF MILITIA.

HE must weigh from 17 to 19 stone—be turned of 40—have a stoop—be near-sighted and wear spectacles—slobbering no objection. He must never have been

in a military situation before, least he may be prejudiced in favour of old systems, and not ready to adopt new tactics. He must have a fortune of near 8000*l.* a year that he may be above any temptation to desert from the King to the People. He must be a Member of Parliament, but not *a speaker*, and may if he pleases be a Commissioner of the Revenue. Apply at Maryborough for particulars, in haste. He will, if approved of, be employed, *Cooe qui Conte.*

Erratum—in this last article—last line—for *Cooe*, read *Couer.*

The following State Paper, which has not yet been made public, we have received through the kindness of our friend Mr. Nabman, a person of eminence in the Profession.
Petition of the BAILIFFS of Ireland, to both Houses of Parliament,

SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioners are practitioners and followers of the law—and that previous to the year 1782, the branch of the profession to which they belong, received in this kingdom, the most liberal encouragement from both the English and Irish Legislatures—that in the said year, certain laws were enacted, which partially and unjustly preferred the interests of the merchants and manufacturers of the nation, to the more useful services of your Petitioners—that by means of the aforesaid iniquitous and oppressive laws, your Petitioners were reduced to indigence, while they had the mortification to see tradesmen and mechanics of all descriptions, acquiring wealth, and flourishing in prosperity; and (to the shame of the kingdom be it spoken) from the manner in which the spunging-houses and debtors'-prisons were deserted, it seemed as if there were neither law nor justice in the country;—But your Petitioners have heard with much satisfaction and gratitude, that the English Ministry and Irish Government have formed a scheme whereby the trading part of the community will be put down to its former and natural situation, your Petitioners be greatly benefited, and the prisons again stocked with inhabitants.—Your petitioners humbly trust, that your honours will consider their case with kindness and compassion, and that for their sakes you will adopt the measure of an UNION with Gt. Britain, in which your Petitioners, (with their wise and patriotic friends, the members of the D'oyer hundred in the city of Cork) can see nothing but private emolument, and public advantage. And Petitioners will ever pray, &c.